

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 12.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

NO. 33.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large month-sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.
August 6, 1862.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.
MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HENDERSON, 800
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1861-2, Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.
BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
JUSTICES' CLERKS—WARRANTS AND EXCEUTIONS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
CONSTABLES' SALE NOTICES, RECEIPTS, BONDS, &c.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
SHERIFFS' RECEIPTS AND BONDS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERKS' EXCEUTIONS.
Price—50 cts. per quire.
BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky, Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be prepaid upon the condition that it be returned by the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS
Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.
Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

PHENIX HOTEL,
(Corner of Main and Mulberry Streets),
Lexington, Kentucky.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased this old and well known Hotel, in the city of Lexington, and that he has taken charge of the same.

The House has recently undergone a thorough renovation; the rooms are newly and neatly furnished; and still further improved by the addition of a new and commodious billiard room, and a large and comfortable Merchant Dining Hall in connection with the same.

Intending to devote his own time and attention to the business, and to surround himself with competent assistance, together with faithful, polite and attentive servants, and he gives the assurance to the public that no efforts on his part shall be wanting to make the old Phoenix in all respects worthy of its reputation in its palmy days.

Professions, however, are too easily and too frequently made to be of much value unless accompanied by corresponding action, and he, therefore, only asks that the public may test the sincerity of his pledges by giving him a call. They will always find him ready to minister to their comforts in the best manner in his power.

C. T. WORLEY.
Lexington, Jan. 10, 1862—wktwlm.
Frankfort Commonwealth copy to amount \$5, and charge Lex. Observer and Reporter.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
PERSONS indebted to the estate of T. D. CARROLL, deceased, are requested to call at the Farmers Bank and pay their notes. Otherwise it will be necessary to put these claims in a train for collection by law.
J. B. TEMPLE,
P. SWIGERT,
April 13—wktwlm. Exrs of T. D. Carroll.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST and best assortment of CIGARS and TOBACCO ever brought to this city. A box of the cigars makes a handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call and get them at (dealt) GRAY & TODD'S.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860—tf.

JAMES A. HARPER,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
Main Street between Broadway and Mill Street,
LEXINGTON, KY.
H. A. V. secured the services of a competent Auctioneer, I am now fully prepared to give prompt attention to all Sales of Stock, Real Estate or Personal Property, either in the city or country.
N. B.—Consignments of all kinds solicited.
January 1862.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Court of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1867—tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—tf.

JAMES SPEED...... W. F. BARRETT.
SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
H. A. V. associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. (Jan. 17, '62) ly

For Sale.
A Negro Woman, a New Carriage, and Jacks and Jennets.
I WISH to sell at private sale a valuable NEGRO WOMAN, about 38 or 39 years old—sound and healthy; a fine NEW CARRIAGE, which was made in Salem, Ohio, and has never been used; FOUR JACKS, one 4 years old and next spring and the others younger; and FIFTEEN JENNETS, of different ages.
Good bargains will be given.
L. W. MACEY.
December 25, 1861—tf.

TAXPAYERS
WILL please take notice that their taxes must be paid. Further indulgence cannot be given. You will please be ready whenever called upon by
R. E. Collins, on the south side of the county; H. B. Innis, on the north side of the county; J. A. Crittenden, for the city of Frankfort; and I will always be found at my office to receive from whomsoever may call.
H. I. TODD, S. F. C.
December 25, 1861—tf.

Notice to Trespassers.
WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do so.
Joseph Terry, S. B. Scofield,
Thomas Elliott, Joseph Parratt,
Topham J. Parrott, Wm. F. Reading,
Dr. J. R. Hawkins, A. B. Road,
Hugh Allen, Talbott Collins.
FRANKLIN COUNTY, February 1st, 1861. ly

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.
His operations on the Teeth will be directed by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and Medicine, this being the only safe guide to uniform success. From this he is enabled to operate with far less pain to the patient and of longer. All work warranted; the workmanship will show for itself. Calls will be thankfully received.
Office at his residence on Main street.
Frankfort, May 27, 1863.

ROBT. J. BRICKNIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.
OFFICE on Short street between Lime-stone and Upper streets.
May 28, 1859—tf.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Boone counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
[Oct. 28, 1855.]

LAW NOTICE.
JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.
CLAY & MONROE.
WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confided to them will receive prompt attention.
Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.
THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.
April 9, 1860—wktwlm.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO MORTON & GRISWOLD.)
Bookbinders, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
H. A. V. constantly on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.
Colleges, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied at a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.
[July 13, 1860—by.]

COVE MILL FOR SALE.
SITUATED 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenston turnpike road. For particulars apply to
R. C. STEELE,
August 8—tf
Frankfort, Ky.

LOOK AT THIS!
M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES.
St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Loom Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hammer \$3 extra.
I am also agent for the greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M.
March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youngbush, and Pomocory, which I will sell at the lowest market prices. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
S. BLACK.

Telegraph Office Removed.
The Telegraph Office in this city has been removed to the Freight Office of the Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington Railroad depot. All persons having business with the office will please notice this change.
T. C. KYE, Agent.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY.
A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, over Hon. J. Henderson's office, St. Clair street, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.
CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patron, and of the very best quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.
Frankfort, July 2, 1860—tf.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.
THE undersigned having been greatly annoyed by trespassers roving over our farms hunting, cutting timber, pulling down fences, &c., we hereby warn all persons from hunting in future upon our respective lands, unless special permission be given.
John W. Russell, J. G. Tates,
A. C. Keenon, F. M. Taylor,
P. Swiger, A. C. Taylor,
Alex. Julian, William Armstrong,
J. V. Williams, James Midam,
S. O. Crockett, Thompson M. Taylor,
R. C. Crockett, [March 21, 1862—2m.]
William Taylor.

Franklin County, Set.
TAKEN up as a stray, by John Henderson, living in the city of Frankfort, ONE DARK BAY HORSE, with black mane and tail; about fifteen hands high; eight years old this Spring; star in the forehead; a collar mark on the weather; severely marked with gear; has a shoe off the left hind foot, and has the appearance of having been very roughly used. Appraised by the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, at twenty-five dollars, this 18th day of March, 1862.
GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.
March 21, 1862—1m.

To the Artists of Kentucky.
PROPOSITIONS will be received for painting a full length likeness of HENRY CLAY and GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, to be hung up in the Capitol at Frankfort. Terms and cost for painting must be stated. Address
V. B. YOUNG, Frankfort, Ky.
Feb. 22 1862—dtf.

STANLEY & WEITZEL,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
March 13, 1862—3w. [Yeoman copy.]

POLK & BUCKLEY,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.
POLK and R. H. Buckley having formed a partnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort.
Jan. 1862.

DRY GOODS.
WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, purchased before the advance, which we are prepared to sell at very low prices to CASH dealers.
We invite the attention of our stock.
208 and 210, West Side, North Street.
Louisville, Feb. 24, 1862—d&w2m.

Samuel's New Establishment!
HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER and HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers, especially, who patronized him before the fire, will now find their way back to his shop.
March 12, 1855—by.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT,
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

Artesian Well Water.
SUPPLY always on hand at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
April, 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it poisons the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."
Its effects commence by depuration from the blood of corrupt or toxicous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swelling; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which poisons the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.
One quarter of all our people are scrofulous: their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,
the most effective remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptions and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Boils, or Pimples, Furuncles, Ringworms, Itch, Head-ache, Rheumatism, Tetter, and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Eruptions, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITiated or IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S Ague Cure,
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Chills, Fever, and Ague, Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed all the various forms of Ague, and all the various forms of Bilious Disorders, caused by the Malaria of Malarious Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Scarcely a remedy is known in the world which cures these afflicting disorders, without "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER and AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaint, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar runs it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER and AGUE prevail, every body should originate in this cause, put on the inflexible "Cure." A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no Quinine or mineral fever, and is perfectly safe in all cases. These cures by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its influence, among which are Anemia, Rheumatism, Gout, Head-ache, Bile, Tooth-ache, Catarrh, Asthma, Bland-pain, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysteria, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis and Depravation of the Brain, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the inflexible "Cure," or become periodic. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be exerted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and every sufferer from intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.
For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AVERILL, Frankfort, and all Druggists.
R. A. ROBINSON & Co., Louisville, Ky., April 23, 1861—ly. General Agents.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN Newspaper Advertising House.
MATHER & ABBOTT, PROPRIETORS.
335 Broadway, New York.
Oct. 16, 1861. [w&wly.]

FOR SALE!
HAVING made arrangements to remove to another city, I propose to sell all of my STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND, and my entire business in this city. I will also sell

MY RESIDENCE
on good terms.
All those indebted to me are requested to call and settle up, as I am compelled to close up business here.
Jan. 1, 1862—tf. A. G. CAMMACK.

HOT AND COLD BATHS
To be had, day and night, at
SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860

NOTICE.
ALL those who have accounts with the KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY must come forward and close up, or their accounts will be put out for collection.
J. W. SOUTH,
April 10—w&wly. By D. M. BOWEN.

POWDER.
75 KEES POWDER for sale by
J. W. GWIN & OWEN.
July 22, 1861.

J. J. BUTLER'S EXCELSIOR FLUID INKS.
For general purposes,
Record, for Ledgers and Records.
Copying, for Letter Press,
Carriage, of brilliant hue.

CELEBRATED FOR
1st. Intense black color, (at first of a greenish blue).
2d. Easy flow from the Pen.
3d. Permanency, (will never fade by exposure).
4th. Economy.
(EXPLANATION:—These Inks can be satisfactorily used to the last drop. Other domestic Inks in brief time grow too thick for use, and are fit only to be thrown away before half consumed.)
The Carriage may be exposed to the action of the air without injury.

Facts Confirming the above Qualities
1st. These Writing Fluids are now in general use throughout the United States, with an increased demand.
2d. They have been analyzed by Dr. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist of New York City, and pronounced "equal in quality and durability to the best imported English Fluids." Manufactured by
J. J. BUTLER, Agent,
No. 39, Vine St. Cincinnati, O.
KEENON & GIBBONS are the Agents of the Manufacturer in Frankfort, and will supply Retailers at manufacturer's wholesale prices with the addition of carriage.

LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS
THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of thirty years, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.
The following are among the distressing varieties of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.
Dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid fluid, loss of appetite, Heart-Burn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Anxiety, Langour, and Melancholy, are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.
Constipation, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.
Fever, of all kinds, by restoring the blood to regular circulation, through the process of respiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.
The Life Medicines have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, even four in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.
Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of Gravel.

Also Worms, by dissolving from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.
Scurvy, Ulcers, and Incurable Sores, by the perfect purity which these Life Medicines give to the blood, and all the humors.
Scrofulic Eruptions, and Bad Complexions, by their alterative effect upon the fluids, that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, scrofula, and other disagreeable complexions.
The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of Salt Rheum, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. Common Cold and Coughs will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

Piles.—The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles, of 35 years standing, by the use of the Life Medicines alone.
FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these Medicines is permanent—try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints.—General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of the Lungs.—The Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description. "King's Evil, or Scrofula, in its worst form yields to the mild yet powerful action of these Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the Heart, Painters' Colic, are speedily cured.

Mercurial Diseases.—Persons whose constitution have become impaired by the injudicious use of mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York.
For sale by all Druggists. oct18, '60-wly

Kentucky Central Railroad!
The only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS
Being made at Cincinnati with the 7:50 P. M. Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns. And with the 7:30 P. M. Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, LaSalle, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!
Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive at St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave Cincinnati, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:15 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:45 A. M. and 6:44 P. M.

Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky Stage Office in Danville, Bryantville, Winchester, Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville, Lexington, Paris, and Cincinnati.
Jan. 1862. G. W. FULTON, Sup't.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE N. Y. Life Insurance Comp'y,
To the 1st of January, 1862, made in conformity with the requirements of the Law of Kentucky.

ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and deposited Banks.....		
Real Estate owned by the Company.....	\$40,230 28	143,019 93
Par Value. Cost Val.		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company Stock.....	22,400	24,868 75
Ohio and Leather Bk's S'tk.....	10,000	11,012 50
American Ex. Bank Stock.....	10,000	10,125 00
Metropolitan Bank Stock.....	5,000	5,341 75
Merchants Bank Stock.....	14,000	15,738 75
Bank of America Stock.....	7,000	7,700 00
Bank of the Republic S'tk.....	1,500	1,900 00
U. S. Five per cent. Stock of 1874.....	30,000	31,202 50
U. S. Six per cent. Stock of 1851.....	50,000	75,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes.....	100,000	100,000 00
N. Y. City Central Park L'n.....	25,000	25,232 75
Watertown and Rome Railroad Bonds.....	30,000	18,800 00
Loans on Stocks.....	34,200 00	34,200 00
Bonds and Mortgages.....	644,116 00	644,116 00
Premium Notes on Life policies bearing interest.....	750,799 34	750,799 34
Balance due the Comp'y from Ag's, Premiums due from Southern Policy Holders.....	63,156 14	63,156 14
Quarterly and Semi-annual premiums accrued up to January 1st, 1862.....	30,199 20	30,199 20
Interest matured up to January 1st, 1862.....	38,340 66	38,340 66
1,709 03		
\$2,144,167 03		

LIABILITIES.
No Liabilities to Banks.
Losses due and unpaid—none.
Losses adjusted and not due..... \$12,500 00
Losses unadjusted and in suspense, awaiting further proof—none.
Losses retained, believed to be fraudulent or unjust..... 20,000 00
Accumulated dividend reserve..... 69,524 84
Dividend declared and not due..... 558,810 82
Amount of risks on policies, for the whole term of life..... 15,888,859 00
Amount of risks on policies, for a shorter period..... 431,000 00
Largest amount insured on any one life, \$10,000.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
City and County of New York, }
Morris Franklin, of said City, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, and Pliny Freeman, of Ravenwood, Long Island, same State, Attorney of the said Company, being duly sworn, do severally depose and say, and each for himself says, that, according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, the annexed statement is correct and true. That the assets of the said Company were, at the date of the said statement, Two Million, one Hundred and Forty-six Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-seven Dollars and Three Cents, and were invested as therein stated and set forth.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Attorney.

Affirmed and sworn this 19th day of February, 1863, before me.
E. G. BOWMAN, Notary Public
City and County of New York.

Attorney's Office, Ky.
Frankfort, July 2, 1862.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.
In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

Policies issued and losses promptly adjusted, by
H. WINGATE, Agent,
July 14—w&wly. FRANKFORT, KY.

Valuable Property for Sale!

I WISH to sell my undivided ONE-FOURTH PART OF PENNSYLVANIA FURNACE AND LAND, and also, my undivided ONE-FOURTH PART OF THE ARGYLE MILLS, and improvements belonging to the same.
Pennsylvania Furnace is situated in Greensburg, Ky., nine miles from the Ohio river, in Greensburg—the tract contains about 13,000 acres of land, a large portion of which is well timbered, and abounds in inexhaustible quantities of iron ore, limestone,

THE COMMONWEALTH

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

An Appeal to the People of Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky.

CINCINNATI BRANCH U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, CINCINNATI, AUGUST 1862.

The Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission again appeals to you for renewed exertions in behalf of the gallant men whose lives and health are exposed for the preservation of the best Government known among men.

To our former appeals you have nobly responded. You have contributed through us, to the relief of the army, 300,000 articles of hospital clothing and delicacies for the sick, besides large sums of money, whereby we have been enabled in various ways to serve the great cause of Free Government, now in peril. You have thus helped in many cases to avert sickness, in others to mitigate its evils, and to hasten recovery. Your generous donations, and the benign influence of your constant sympathy, have been felt in every camp and hospital in the West. We now ask you to enter upon a fall campaign of multiplied generosity and beneficent labor. The Government proposes to put 600,000 additional soldiers immediately into the field. If, with all that you have done, so much suffering has occurred that might have been obviated, how great is the necessity for increase of effort?

These 600,000 men have all to be seasoned to the labors of the soldier, to change of climate, and the other risks of war, among which that of battle is the least. It is believed to be perfectly practicable, if the inspecting officers do their duty, and admit none but men physically capable to the ranks, to reduce the per centage of sickness to a very low figure. The Government now provides four surgeons to each regiment. Its arrangements for medicines and supplies of all kinds in the medical department have greatly improved. But the call for so large an increase of the force necessarily finds every department in a degree inadequate, though far better provided for this than any previous emergency.

You alone can supply every deficiency, and you can do it. But there must be no delay. There must be instant and constant preparation. Providence has blessed us with an abundant harvest. Of fruit, especially, there is no end to the crops in the Northwest. And we assure you there will be no end to the demand in the camps and hospitals the ensuing autumn and winter.

Of dried apples and peaches, of canned tomatoes, of sour kroun, of pickles of all kinds, especially of cabbage, there can not be too large a supply prepared. Let every family double, treble, quadruple the quantity heretofore intended for the soldiers, and there will not be enough. We know this demand will come. In a few weeks it will be too late to prepare to meet it. We beseech you, by all you hold dear, to remit no effort, to relax no exertion, but to work now, and while there is time, to accumulate such stocks of these hospital delicacies that every want can be supplied for a year to come.

At the same time let there be no cessation of work upon garments for camp and hospital. We ask the ladies to recommence the manufacture of mittens and woolen socks; they will be wanted as soon as they can be made. Let every family that can spare a blanket or make a comfort, have it ready. Drawers, shirts, under shirts, pillow cases, towels, are at all times in demand. Remember that the cool nights of autumn and the cold days of winter will soon be here.

Women of the Northwest! your husbands, brothers, sons, your and our dearest, are or soon will be in the field. If one of them, by any want of effort, suffers, it will be your and our irremediable fault. The business of the men of our country is now war; let it be also the business of our women. The former are to march, to fight, to let the latter, with equal energy and patriotism in their own sphere, labor for the common good. Then will the march be bereft of half its fatigue, the battle of more than half its danger, and the blessings of generations to come, who shall enjoy the freedom won by our united exertions, will be ours.

R. W. BURNETT, Pres't.
GEO. HOADLY, Vice Pres't.
S. J. BROADWELL, Sec. Vice.
C. R. FOSDICK, Cor. Sec.
HENRY PEARCE, Treasurer.

COMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES.
THOS. G. O'DONNELL, CHAS. F. WILSTACHE,
ELI C. BALDWIN.

LIST OF SUPPLIES WANTED FOR THE HOSPITAL.

BEDDING.

1. Bed Sacking—7½ feet long and 4 feet wide; leave one end open, and sew on four tape straps.
2. Sheets—3 feet long and 4½ feet wide.
3. Comfortable—same size as sheets, of cheap, dark material.
4. Quilts—second hand.
5. Blankets.
6. Pillow Ticks—24 inches long and 16 inches wide.
7. Pillows—of hair or feathers.
8. Pillow cases—30 inches long and 18 inches wide.

CLOTHING.

9. Shirts—of bleached or unbleached muslin, or cotton flannel, 1 yard long, ¾ of a yard wide, open 10 inches at the bottom; length of sleeve ¾ of a yard; wrist band 10 inches long; depth of arm hole 12 inches; neck band 18 inches long and 2 inches wide; length of slit in front ¾ yard; piece 2 inches wide, lapping under, to fasten with buttons.
10. Flannel Under Shirts—red, white or gray; 1 yard long, ¾ yard wide; sleeves 11 inches wide and ¾ yard long, sloped and hemmed at the wrist; gussets at the neck and narrow band.
11. Drawers—loose, cotton flannel or woolen. Second hand flannel shirts, or drawers, or wrappers, will be very acceptable.
12. Knit Woolen Socks—the yarn should be as heavy as No. 20, and the needle of size No. 15, with 24 stitches on each needle; the leg should be 13 inches long and the foot in proportion of one-half 11 and one-half 12 inches long.
13. Handkerchiefs and Towels.
14. Mittens—one finger and thumb, knit or made of cloth.

SURGEONS' SUPPLIES.

15. Compresses—pieces of old soft linen and cotton, without seams, selvedges, or starch; wash the pieces thoroughly, iron them, and roll them into smooth bundles.
16. Cases of Muslin—20 inches long by 8 inches wide, for cushions for wounded limbs.
17. Dried apples, dried peaches, dried plums, dried berries, in bags or barrels.
18. Fruit, jellies, tomatoes. Over every

vessel containing jelly, strew white sugar to the depth of half an inch, and paste stout paper (not branched) over the mouth.

19. Tea, rice, corn starch, farina, sago, oat meal, tapioca, arrow root, cocoa, pearl, barley, yeast cakes, yeast powder.
20. Sour kroun and pickles of all kinds.

Every package should be distinctly labeled, with the weight or quantity of each marked upon it. Cans should be soldered. Do not pack canned or dried fruit together; and never pack canned fruit with clothing.

21. Pure wine, brandy and whisky. Catawba wine is used in large quantities.
22. Raspberry and blackberry shrub and vinegar.
23. Lemon syrup.

DIRECTIONS FOR PACKING, MARKING AND FORWARDING.

All articles should be closely packed in wooden boxes, or very strongly wrapped bales. On the top of the center of each box, under the cover, a full list of what it contains should be placed, and a copy of this list should be sent by mail, with the railroad receipt. If possible, put on the cover with screws. On one corner of the cover of the box state from where it comes, and direct clearly as follows:

CINCINNATI SANITARY COMMISSION,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

From

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Second Session of the 37th Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 160.]

AN ACT to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any shall be declared and made free; or, at the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid or comfort to, any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act unless such person is convicted under this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States; that is to say:

First. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States.

Secondly. Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Thirdly. Of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a Convention or Legislature, or judge of any court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourthly. Of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fifthly. Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several States of the said Confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State, or municipal in its name or character. Provided, That the persons thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the Constitution of, the so-called Confederate States.

Sixthly. Of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, money, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning

and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That to secure possession, condemnation, and sale of any such property, situated and being in any State, district, or Territory of the United States, proceedings in rem shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any district court thereof, or in any Territory court, or in the United States district court for the district of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deported by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on [or] being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive, shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion, and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all things necessary to carry this act into effect.

[Approved July 17, 1862.]

TELEGRAPHIC.

MANASSAS JUNCTION, Aug. 28.

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

As soon as I discovered that a large force of the enemy was turning our right toward Manassas, and that the division I had ordered to take a position there two days before had not yet arrived there from Alexandria, I immediately broke up my camps at Warrenton Junction and marched rapidly back in three columns. I directed McDowell, with his own and Sigel's corps and Reno's division, to march upon Gainesville by the Warrenton and Alexandria pike, and the divisions of — and Heintzelman to march on Greenwiche, and, with Porter's corps and Hooker's division, I marched back to Manassas Junction. McDowell was ordered to interpose between the forces of the enemy which had passed down to Manassas through Gainesville, and his main body moving down from White Plains through the thoroughfare. This was completely accomplished. Longstreet, who had passed through the Gap, being driven back to the west, the forces at Greenwiche were designed to support McDowell in case he met too large a force of the enemy. The division of Hooker, marching towards Manassas, came upon the enemy near Kettle Run, in the afternoon of the 27th, and after a sharp action routed them completely, killing and wounding 300, and capturing camps and baggage and many stand of arms.

This morning the command pushed rapidly to Manassas Junction, which Jackson had evacuated three hours in advance. He retreated by Centerville, and took the turnpike road toward Warrenton. He was met six miles west of Centerville by McDowell and Sigel. Late in the afternoon a severe fight took place, which was terminated by darkness. The enemy was driven back at all points, and thus the affair rests. Heintzelman's corps will move on him at daylight from Centerville, and I do not see how the enemy is to escape without heavy loss.

We have captured one thousand prisoners, many arms, and one piece of artillery. (Signed) JOHN POPE, Maj. Gen.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 28.—A gentleman who arrived here to-night reports that Gen. Taylor, in the engagement yesterday, was so severely wounded that he may have to submit to an amputation of the right leg. This morning, about half-past 8 o'clock, Stuart's rebel cavalry made a dash through Fairfax Courthouse, on their way to Vienna, which is about thirteen miles from Washington. The Union people of Vienna have all fled to Washington.

A fight is going on to-day, it is reported, at Manassas. Heintzelman, from Pope's advance, had, it is rumored, got into Jackson's rear, who was supposed to be twenty thousand strong. The firing was distinctly heard here all day.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.—The Baltimore American has a letter from Alexandria, dated three o'clock yesterday. It says that our troops are being pushed forward rapidly from there. General McClellan had visited Washington and accepted the command of the Army of Virginia.

Fugitives from Manassas and Fairfax report that a conflagration was visible in the direction of the latter place, and it was supposed the Government stores had been destroyed. It is also said that the rebels have destroyed the bridge over the Accotink creek, which is five miles this side of Manassas, Bull Run, and Centerville.

It is also said the rebels have captured two out of four New Jersey regiments stationed at Centerville.

General Hooker's brigade is reported to have checked the advance of the rebels at Centerville and driven them back to Manassas.

General Pope is beyond Manassas out off from Washington.

General Burnside and General Porter's corps had landed at Aquia creek.

It is also said that Gen. Ewell has penetrated the left bank of the Occoquan River. A large force is marching to meet them, and to assist in opening a way to Gen. Pope and Gen. Burnside. If the movement is successful, it will doubtless place the rebel army in a worse position than that which the main body of our army is now in, as they can, if necessary, fall back to Fredericksburg and reach Washington by river; on the other hand, if Jackson is cut off, his army may be scattered and destroyed.

The movement of the rebels is a bold but hazardous one.

[Special to the Missouri Democrat.]

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—The Grenada Appeal of the 24th admits the capture of the steamer Fairplay.

Skirmishing occurred on Helena Island on the 21st, in which the rebels claim to have taken 35 prisoners.

In the Richmond Congress Yancey has introduced a bill justifying the use of arms by any one in the South against invaders, and if taken and treated otherwise than as prisoners of war, Jeff Davis must retaliate. Kansas is claimed as in the confederacy.

Price is said to have joined Bragg at Chattanooga. Breckinridge is at Jackson, Miss.

Last night guerrillas, 100 strong, made their appearance on the opposite side of the river and literally sacked the neighborhood. Much of this was done in sight of a gunboat that lies in sight of the city.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 31st of August, 1862, which, if not called for in two months, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Allen, Miss Lizzie
Altman, Frederick
Butler, Edmund
Bradford, Dr. Josh.
Bauter, Henry
Boydon, Mrs. Mary
Brown, Miss Polly Ann
Batterton, Wm. H.
Bull, Augustus
Buller, Sophia [2]
Burns, H. J.
Buckner, Mrs. Martha
Bulford, Charles
Crozier, Sam. B., [2]
Crowe, John
Cromwell, B. P.
Cullins, Miss Alpha
Chambers, P. H.
Chambers, James P.
Copleland, W. T. & Co.
Crittenden, Mildred A.
Cuzzatt, Capt. Jacob
Doyle, Charles, [2]
Dille, Leonard
Daley, James
Dougherty, Thomas
Elley, Miss Mary Belle
Ennis, Ezekiel
Fairbrod, James
Friedman, Gabe
Flood, Noah F.
Francisco, John
Green, Willis
Green, G. S.
Heffley, B. E., [2]
Hughes, Elizabeth N.
Hale, Miss Maudy C.
Hoos, J. A.
Hanser, Perry
Harris, L. E.
Harden, C.
Hallowell, W. R.
Hopkins, Mattie B.
Harvey, Rev. W. P.
Jones, Dr. Geo. M.
Johnson, Melchior
Jones, Dr. Geo. M.
Jones, Wm.
Kinney, R. [2]
Long, James
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

Office open from 7 o'clock A. M., to 7 o'clock P. M. and at 8 and 6½ P. M.

September 1st, 1862—3t.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

THE Seventeenth Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the general instruction of the business of the country. I shall, for the present, reduce my terms from twenty-five to twenty dollars per session of twenty weeks. The number of scholars is limited. I should like to know as soon as possible how many of my former pupils expect to return.

J. R. HENDRICK.

August 6, 1862—td.

W. C. CHILES

HAS just received and offers for sale a general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

These Goods were purchased in Philadelphia since the late decline in prices, and are worthy the attention of buyers.

We would invite special attention to our stock of French and English Dress Goods.

They are very cheap.

April 4th, 1862—3m.

LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

SENATORS.

J. F. Pick (Speaker).....No. 51, Capital Hotel.
Wm. Anthony.....No. 53, Capital Hotel.
J. T. Baker.....No. 34, Capital Hotel.
John B. Bruner.....J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Asa Bryant.....Wm. H. Gray's.
James H. G. Bush.....J. R. Page's (M. H.)
J. P. Buxter.....J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Harrison Cookrell.....No. 33, Capital Hotel.
Alex. L. Davidson.....Absent.
Samuel E. De Haven.....No. 72, Capital Hotel.
George Denny.....No. 70, Capital Hotel.
Thomas A. Duke.....No. 62, Capital Hotel.
Richard H. Field.....No. 19, Capital Hotel.
Thos. T. Gilliss.....Euseb.
Wm. C. Gilliss.....Geo. W. Lewis'.
Robert E. Glenn.....R. A. Bohannon's.
John K. Goodloe.....No. 54, Capital Hotel.
Wm. L. Graves.....J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Wm. C. Grier.....Lewis B. Crutcher's.
Ans. P. Grover.....Mrs. Major's.
John L. Irvine.....No. 64, Capital Hotel.
Samuel H. Jenkins.....No. 13, Meriwether's.
Martin P. Marshall.....J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Thornton F. Marshall.....No. 76, Capital Hotel.
Nathan McClure.....L. B. Crutcher's.
Henry D. McHenry.....Military Board.
Isaac P. Miller.....No. 4, Capital Hotel.
John A. Brann.....No. 56, Capital Hotel.
William B. Read.....No. 7, Meriwether's.
Albert G. Rheas.....No. 80, Capital Hotel.
Ben. Spalding.....Lewis B. Crutcher's.
James Speed.....J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Wilborne J. Walton.....No. 25, Capital Hotel.
Walter C. Whitaker.....No. 25, Capital Hotel.
Chas. T. Worthington.....R. R. Bolling's.
George Wright.....J. C. Hendrick's.
J. H. Johnson, Clerk, J. C. Hendrick's.
J. R. Hawkins, Assistant Clerk, at J. R. Page's.
J. W. Prust, Sergeant-at-Arms, at home.
Abigail Gilbert, Door-keeper, at Geo. W. Lewis'.
Jos. B. Lewis, Clerk Committee on Enrollments, at G. W. Lewis'.

REPRESENTATIVES.

R. A. Buckner (Speaker).....No. 33, Capital Hotel.
Alfred Allen.....No. 20, Capital Hotel.
Jas. W. Anderson.....J. H. Garrard's.
R. C. Anderson.....At Home.
E. B. Bonnell.....J. H. Garrard's.
Jonathan R. Bailey.....J. C. Hendrick's.
Joshua Barnes.....No. 32, Capital Hotel.
Elisha Beazly.....No. 52, Capital Hotel.
John C. Beasam.....No. 24, Capital Hotel.
Joshua P. Bell.....No. 24, Capital Hotel.
John W. Blue.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
J. W. Boone.....Nelson Alley's.
Wm. P. Boone.....No. 38, Capital Hotel.
Wm. A. Brann.....Campbell Steele's.
Leroy Brinkley.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
R. J. Browne.....No. 78, Capital Hotel.
Thos. S. Brown.....Meriwether's.
Curtis E. Burns.....No. 56, Capital Hotel.
E. F. Burns.....No. 6, Meriwether's.
W. P. D. Bush.....Mrs. Major's.
James Calvert.....J. R. Page's, (M. H.)
Cyrus Campbell.....Lewis B. Crutcher's.
J. W. Campbell.....
A. D. Chambers.....Mrs. Chambers.
Jos. H. Chandler.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
Brutus J. Clay.....No. 8, Capital Hotel.
Francis L. Cleveland.....No. 74 Capital Hotel.
J. B. Cochran.....Mrs. Lobban's.
Robert Cochran.....Mrs. Lobban's.
Wm. L. Conklin.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
John C. Cooper.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
Albert A. Curtis.....No. 59, Capital Hotel.
Lucius Deha.....
Daniel E. Downing.....W. H. Gray's.
W. H. Edmunds.....Office Military Board.
Elijah Gabbert.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
Joseph Gardner.....J. W. South's.
Evan M. Garrison.....No. 8, Meriwether's.
Romas Gibson.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
Henry Griffith.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
George M. Hampton.....J. W. South's.
John H. Harney.....E. R. Bolling's.
J. Hawthorne.....Capital Hotel, No. 52.
J. M. J. Heady.....C. Steele's.
Joseph W. Hester.....W. H. Gray's.
John M. Henry.....No. 87, Capital Hotel.
John Humphries.....
John E. Huston.....No. 69, Capital Hotel.
Wm. C. Ireland.....
Richard T. Jacob.....
Daniel W. Johns.....Louis Waltschek's.
James M. Jones.....G. W. Lewis'.
Wm. Johnson.....M. B. Chinn's.
Urban E. Kennedy.....W. H. Gray's.
Perry S. Layton.....No. 39, Capital Hotel.
John C. Lindsey.....
J. M. C. Linsby.....W. H. Gray's.
Alex. Lusk.....E. E. Bolling's.
Jonas Martin.....No. 11, Meriwether's.
P. L. Marxey.....E. Ayres' (S. F.)
David May.....
David P. Meers.....L. B. Crutcher's.
Wm. Mercer.....No. 13, Meriwether's.
Otho Miller.....No. 54, Capital Hotel.
Thomas E. Morrow.....W. H. Gray's.
Felix G. Murphy.....No. 10, Meriwether's.
Richard Neel.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
Thomas W. Owings.....No. 20, Capital Hotel.
Geo. Poindexter.....No. 87, Capital Hotel.
Hiram S. Powell.....Geo. W. Lewis'.
Larkin J. Proctor.....No. 63, Capital Hotel.
Wm. S. Rankin.....No. 52, Capital Hotel.
Nicholas A. Bader.....No. 7, Meriwether's.
John Ray.....Mrs. Welch's.
Joseph Ricketts.....Franklin House.
F. D. Rigney.....Lewis B. Crutcher's.
James A. Rousseau.....No. 14, Meriwether's.
George S. Shanklin.....No. 82, Capital Hotel.
G. C. Smith.....
M. Smith.....J. R. Page's, (M. H.)
Robert A. Spalding.....No. 11, Meriwether's.
James P. Sparks.....No. 68, Capital Hotel.
Harrison Taylor.....J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Joshua Tevis.....Lewis B. Crutcher.
John R. Thomas.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
Thomas E. Turner.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
Joseph E. Underwood.....Meriwether's.
John S. Vanvinkle.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
Zeb. Ward.....No. 54, Capital Hotel.
Willie Waller.....
W. W. Waring.....Campbell Steele's.
Alex. T. White.....J. H. Garrard's.
Geo. H. Yeaman.....F. K. House, (Watson.)
Bryan R. Young.....No. 53, Capital Hotel.
Milton Young.....No. 83, Capital Hotel.
Jas. B. Lemy, Assistant-Clerk, at Mrs. Welch's.
J. L. Smydie, Sergeant-at-Arms, at Dr. J. S. Price's.
Jno. A. Crittenden, door-keeper, at home.

PAGES.

W. O. Bradley, at G. W. Lewis'.

G. A. Lewis, at his father's.

Lucien McKee, at Henry Wingate's.

Frank Gray, at his father's.

REV. J. H. WATERMAN'S

English, Classical and Mathematical

High School.

WILL begin at his residence in South Frankfort, September 15th, 1862, and will continue, D. V., forty weeks.

Terms for day pupils, \$20 for twenty weeks, if paid in advance; if not \$25.

For boarders, paid in advance, \$90 for twenty weeks; if not in advance \$100—this includes all charges for board, lodging, light, fuel, washing and tuition.

The same care to secure a sound physical and moral, as well as mental development, will be given, as has been exercised heretofore. No young man of confirmed immoral habits will be retained in the school.

—Mr. Charles Haydon, Teacher of Penmanship.

For further particulars, address

Rev. J. H. WATERMAN, Frankfort, Ky.

Aug. 15—lm.

NOTICE.

ON the — day of —, 1862, a negro man calling himself BOB, was committed to the jail of Owen county as a runaway slave.

He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark copper color, and weighs about 160 pounds, and says he belongs to John May, of Pike county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or the slave will be dealt with according to law.

WM. HICKS, Jailor of Owen county.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WILL WALLACE HARNEY, Editor.

MONDAY.....SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

Extra copies of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be left with the reporters or at this office the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

The Legislature last night, (Sunday) rescinded the resolution to adjourn to-day, and providing for the Legislature to meet in the city of Louisville, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 2nd inst.

The news yesterday was highly exciting, as one after another came from the battle fields beyond Richmond. The worst reports were confirmed. After fighting all day Saturday our forces were defeated and routed. How many were lost we can't say. It is reported that there are three hundred at Richmond.

General Nelson was wounded, and after getting to Lexington on horseback, he left for Cincinnati. His wound, it is hoped, is not dangerous. Colonel Metcalf escaped with a few men. All our artillery was lost. It was, in short, a total defeat. It is said the rebels suffered severely.

There is no force now between Lexington and Richmond to resist the large force of the enemy, estimated from fifteen to twenty thousand. A few only of Col. Jacob's regiment were in the fight.

The enemy's cavalry were said to be yesterday at Nicholasville and Paris.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—We are pleased to publish the news from Virginia. The dash of Jackson is characteristic, but in all probability it winds up his career. He was at Manassas Junction, with about thirty thousand men—Pope, with his main army, being to the southwest of them. Burnside is on the southeast, and McClellan on the north and northeast, thus enclosing Jackson in a net which will require all of his skill to elude. Of course promptitude and celerity is what is absolutely demanded. We must move as rapidly as the rebels, or we can never overtake them, or succeed in capturing them. Their only way of escape was to the northwest, towards Leesburg or Winchester, and by Gen. Pope's dispatch it appears that that mode of retreat has been cut off. By a series of brilliant movements he moved from his camp at Warrenton, dividing his force into three columns, and marched upon Manassas Junction, arriving there only three hours after the flight of Jackson.

Gen. Hooker met them at Kettle Run on his march and routed them completely.

The engagements have resulted in the capture of a thousand prisoners, and the killing and wounding of three hundred rebels. Heintzelman is in pursuit of them now.

These movements seem to have been conducted with skill and with something of the dash of a live General. This is as it should be. We have had heretofore too much lethargy in all of our movements. We have waited for the attack instead of attacking. In our desire to possess the territory of the enemy, we have allowed him to come in our rear, cut off supplies, and in every way harass us. We have not acted as though war was a chess-board, on which we were expected to make every possible move to accomplish the main object of harassing the enemy.

It has been a question whether we have been lessening and destroying the enemy, or they doing the same for us. We have acted rather as if we were repelling invasion instead of making one. Our Generals have seated themselves down in spots and almost grown there, while the life and active energy has hovered around them at different points, ready to swoop down and destroy any detachments, at any moment. These movements of Pope's, however, seem to be something newer and more vigorous, and we hope to see them followed up. We hope this morning's papers will give this most glorious news.

THE RAN ARKANSAS.—A letter from Capt. J. N. Brown, of the ran Arkansas, to Gen. Breckinridge, published in the Grenada Appeal of the 15th, says that she was not aground when blown up, as was reported, but was destroyed because her engines would not work. Her crew, which escaped to the west shore, were, with the exception of the chief pilot and three Lieutenants, all captured by the Federal cavalry, opposite Fort Hudson. Before they were captured, the Arkansas' crew came in sight of a band of guerrillas, who ran away without waiting to be hailed.

If parents could see the danger their children were in of being killed or crippled every day, on the arrival and departure of trains, they would forbid them from going to the depot. Their carelessness in getting on and off the cars, and crowding around the trains, subjects them to constant danger. We hope that this warning will not go unheeded.

Greenberry Reid, Provost Marshal for Bourbon county, has been notified to hand over his papers to Capt. H. T. Brent, of Paris, and report himself to the head quarters of the Provost Marshal General of the State.

HOGS POISONED BY EATING THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—The Watchman (Rep.) of Bellefonte, Pa., noticed that a number of hogs were recently poisoned at Stormtown by eating a copy of the New York Tribune.

We give below the proclamation of Gov. Robinson to the people of this State. It has the ring of the true metal, and will reach the heart of every true Kentuckian. The insolent foe is on his last legs. His throes are desperate, and in his expiring agonies he intends to wreak his vengeance upon Kentucky. She has, true to the memories of her fathers, resisted this diabolical attempt to sacrifice republican institutions upon the altar of a wicked ambition. For this, her fidelity to all that is sacred in our history, she is to be punished with slaughter, robbery, conquest and subjugation.

Rise, Kentuckians! Every man that can find a weapon, organize into companies, attack every marauding party, hang on the rear and flanks of the audacious invaders. Let them feel that they cannot imperil our homes and firesides with impunity.

Don't let a man wait for his neighbor, but bring him along, choose a leader in each neighborhood, organize and be ready to join the mass who will meet the invaders and punish them. There is no time to be lost. Strike for your homes and your firesides.

A PROCLAMATION.

To the People of Kentucky!

A crisis has arisen in the history of the Commonwealth which demands of every loyal citizen of Kentucky prompt and efficient action. The State has been invaded by an insolent foe; her honor insulted; her peace disturbed, and her integrity imperiled. The small but gallant army, raised upon the emergency of the occasion for her defense, under the brave and chivalric Nelson, has met with a temporary reverse, and the enemy is advancing to the accomplishment of his purpose—the subjugation of the State. He must be met and driven from our borders, and it is in your power to do so.

I, therefore, as the Governor of the Commonwealth, deem it my duty to call upon every loyal citizen of Kentucky to rally to the defense of the State. Not a moment is to be lost. I appeal to you, as KENTUCKIANS—as worthy sons of those who rescued the "dark and bloody ground" from savage barbarity; by the memories of the past of your history, and by the future of your fame, if you are true to yourselves—to rise in the majesty of your strength, and drive the insolent invader of your soil from your midst. Now is the time for Kentuckians to defend themselves. Each man must constitute himself a soldier—arm himself as best he can, and meet the foe at every step of his advance. The day and the hour, the safety of your homes and firesides, patriotism and duty alike demand that you rush to the rescue. I call upon the people then to rise up as one man and strike a blow for the defense of their native land, their property and their homes. Rally to the standard wherever it may be nearest, place yourselves under the commanders, obey orders, trust to your own right arm and to the God of battles, and the foe will be driven back, discomfited and annihilated.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS! and never lay them down till the Stars and Stripes float in triumph throughout Kentucky! I but perform my duty in thus summoning you to the defense of your State; and I am assured that it will be promptly responded to. I promise that I will share with you the glory of the triumph which surely awaits you.

Done in the city of Frankfort the 31st day of August, 1862.

JAMES F. ROBINSON.
By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

THE REBEL JACKSON'S OATH TO HIS PRISONERS OF WAR.—The following is the oath administered to prisoners on the field by Gen. Jackson: "You solemnly swear, as a soldier of the United States; that you will not rebel or take up arms in any shape against the so-called Confederate States, so help you God."

The Confederate Government has imposed a tax of \$2 upon every male resident of the Confederacy, for the support of the families of men who have gone to the war under the conscript act. This is in addition to the heavy taxes already imposed for carrying on the war.

Letters were received in Chicago on Monday, stating that Colonel James A. Mulligan had been ordered under arrest by the War Department. The cause of his arrest was not distinctly stated, but it is understood to be for some action or conduct in connection with his former position as commandant at Camp Douglas.

HARDEN DISCARDED.—It is stated that Hardee's tactics have been discarded as the standard authority in the army, and those of General Casey substituted.

Southern Circus—Great Attraction. This talented company having arrived in our city, will give a series of entertainments during the season. Signor Jefferson Davis, the celebrated performer on the tight rope, will go through his renowned feat of balancing by the neck, on a single string. General Pillow in the laughable burlesque of "Dying in the Last Ditch." Sterling Price will exhibit to an astonished audience his wonderful performance, entitled "The Evacuation of Booneville, or the Effects of an Overdose of Croton Oil." Floyd, the great comedian, will appear in the play of "Stealing a March from Fort Donelson."

Several distinguished females will also appear in new and appropriate characters, and will perform on instruments never before used in an orchestra. The whole to conclude with that exquisite song written and composed by a lady of this neighborhood, called "The Black Flag, or the Sweet Sounding Sacrament," accompanied on the tom-tom by "Major Weldon, an intelligent contraband."

After which the laughable farce will be enacted, entitled "A Recognition of the Southern Confederacy."

ONE WAY TO RECRUIT.—At a recruiting meeting in Western New York, last week, one of the speakers had been urging the men to sign the roll, and told the women to hurry them up, when a woman rose in the meeting and addressed her husband substantially as follows: "Ira, you know what you said before you came here to-night—that you wouldn't enlist. If you don't do it, go straight home and take off those breeches and let me have them, and I will go myself." This brought down the house and brought up Ira, who became a volunteer.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Aug. 30, 1862.
Prayer by the Rev. JAS. M. LANGFESTER, of the Catholic Church.
The Journal of yesterday was read.

Mr. McHENRY—Judiciary—H. R. bill to amend an act for the benefit of James G. Eden: passed.

Mr. SPEED—Military Affairs—H. R. bill creating the Soldier's Relief fund. [Leaves an annual tax of five cents on the \$100 for the year 1862, and every year during the continuance of the war, to be expended by the county courts in support of the families of deceased and indigent officers and soldiers; also a poll tax for the same purpose.] rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 4—a majority of all elected not having voted for it.

Mr. GOODLOE moved that a message be sent to the House of Representatives, asking leave to withdraw their report of the passage of a bill regulating the navigation of the Kentucky river.

Mr. GOODLOE advocated the adoption of the motion at some length, and Messrs. READ, COCKRILL, and WRIGHT opposed it.

Mr. WORTHINGTON moved the previous question: ordered.
The question was then taken on Mr. GOODLOE's motion, and it was decided in the negative—yeas, 12; nays, 15.

Mr. SPEED—Military Affairs—A. H. R. bill to provide for paying the arrears of pay due deceased soldiers to their widows or heirs: passed—yeas, 26; nays, 0.

Mr. PRALL—County Courts—Creating a soldiers' relief fund in Bourbon county: passed.

H. R. BILLS.

An act to cause a bounty of \$25 to be paid to each twelve months Kentucky volunteer: passed by the following vote:

YEAS.—Mr. Speaker (Tisk), Baker, Bunker, Bryant, Bush, Euster, Cockrill, DeHaven, Gillis, Goodloe, Graves, Grier, McClure, McHenry, Miller, Prall, Read, Spalding, Speed, Whitaker, Worthington, Wright—22.

NAYS.—Glenn, Grover, Irwin, Rhea.

An act for the benefit of the sureties of M. H. Dickerson, late sheriff of Barren county, and the present collector of the revenue of said county: passed.

An act for the benefit of Reuben S. Peter, clerk of the Washington county court: passed.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. JENKINS moved to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill from the H. R. entitled, an act creating the Soldiers' Relief fund: adopted.

The bill provides for the levying of a poll tax, by the county courts, for each year during the war.

Mr. SPEED moved to fix said poll tax at \$1.

Mr. READ moved to refer the bill to the committee on Finance: adopted.

HOUSE BILL.

An act to amend an act, entitled, an act to establish an institution for the education of idiots and feeble-minded children: passed—yeas, 24; nays, 0.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. BRUNER—Codes of Practice—H. R. bill to amend section 226, Criminal Code of Practice: passed.

And then the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Speaker called the Senate to order at 3 o'clock.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. GILLIS, from the committee on Enrollments, reported sundry bills correctly enrolled, which were signed by the Speaker, and handed to the committee to be presented to the Governor for his approval and signature.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. DeHAVEN had leave of absence until Monday morning.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. BRUNER offered a joint resolution providing for printing and distributing the public acts: adopted.

HOUSE BILLS.

An act to amend an act concerning the police judge, trustees, and town marshal of Greenville: passed.

An act for the benefit of James P. Chambers, clerk of the Jefferson circuit court: passed.

An act for the benefit of school district No. 14, of Washington county: rejected.

An act appropriating money to Geo. W. Mathews, Joseph Hekman, and Thos. Montgomery: passed.

An act to amend the charter of the Mayville, Orangeburg, and Mt. Carmel turnpike road: passed.

An act to amend the charter of the United Irish Association of Mayville: passed.

An act to change the place of voting in district No. 3, in Wayne county: passed.

An act to change the voting place in district No. 2, in Monroe county: passed.

An act for the benefit of Olive Branch Methodist Episcopal church South, in Shelby county: passed.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Monroe county: passed.

An act for the benefit of Wm. Mullins, late sheriff of Wayne county: passed.

An act to change the county line between the counties of Grant and Owen: passed.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. BUSH offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the committee on Federal Relations inquire into the cause of the absence of A. L. Davidson, Senator from the counties of Floyd, Morgan, Johnson, and Pike, to the end that the Senate may determine whether said A. L. Davidson has not forfeited his right to a seat in the Senate of Kentucky.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. McHENRY—Judiciary—H. R. bill providing for the election of Mayor and other officers in the city of Henderson: passed.

SENATE BILL.

The Senate then took up the bill to re-enact the State Guard law, with sundry amendments, and to organize the militia of this State: passed the House of Representatives with sundry amendments.

The fifth amendment makes it the duty of the Governor, when the militia is called into service, to provide them with arms, munitions of war, transportation, &c., and such other things as he may deem requisite; and may, if in his opinion the public safety demands it, seize and press into the service such horses, mules, wagons, teams, &c.: Provided, That before the same shall be taken into the service the same shall be valued by two disinterested men not in the service, by the Governor or by his orders.

Mr. GOODLOE moved to amend the amendment by adding the words "and just compensation made therefor": adopted.
The amendment of the House was, as amended, then adopted—yeas, 13; nays, 11.
The other amendments were all concurred in.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate took up the resolution from the House of Representatives rescinding the resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature on Monday next: placed in the orders of the day.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. COCKRILL offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on the part of the Senate, to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House, and ascertain what unfinished business of importance to the interest of the State now before the Legislature, and that said committee report to both Houses: adopted.

Whereupon Messrs. SPEED and PRALL were appointed said committee on the part of the Senate.

BILL REPORTED.

Mr. RHEA—Judiciary—To amend an act, entitled, an act to amend the Revised Statutes, in relation to filling vacancies in the office of sheriff, approved February 25, 1862: passed.

And then the Senate adjourned until 8 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Aug. 30, 1862.

The House met at 9 o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.
The Journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. HAWKINS, Assistant Clerk, announcing the concurrence of the Senate in several House bills, and the passage of several Senate bills, in which they ask the concurrence of this House.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. CLAY—A bill authorizing the organization of Home Guard military companies: referred to Military committee.

Same—A bill regulating the fees of Provost Marshals: referred to a select committee.

A PETITION.

Was presented by Mr. RANKIN, and appropriately referred.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. IRELAND—Privileges and Elections—Made the following report, which was adopted, viz:

The committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred the notice of Thomas P. Hays to William Mercer, notifying the latter that his right to a seat in this body as a Representative from the county of Ballard would be contested—together with the proof taken by the parties, would report.

That so far as we know the said Thomas P. Hays has not been in Frankfort since the meeting of the Legislature, and has, in the opinion of the committee, abandoned the proceeding.

In justice to Mr. Mercer the committee deem it their duty to say that, the ground stated in the notice upon which his right to a seat as Representative from the county of Ballard would be contested, is that of "disloyalty to the Government of the United States." This charge is attempted to be sustained on the ground that Mr. Mercer permitted the use of his name, by the States rights party, in opposition to Hays, who was the nominee of the Union party.

The proof establishes the fact that Mr. Mercer's name was used, not only without his consent, but in opposition to his wishes, and against his earnest protestation.

Under these circumstances Mr. Mercer received a majority of the votes cast; and in the precinct where he resides the entire Union vote—except his own, which was cast for Hays.

As to the charge of disloyalty the committee is of opinion that it is wholly unsustained by proof—indeed the testimony taken by the contestant establishes Mr. Mercer's loyalty.

The proof shows that during all our troubles, growing out of this wicked and unnatural rebellion, Mr. Mercer has been a leading and influential Union man; and unconditional in his devotion to the Union cause; and for which he was imprisoned by the so-called Confederate Government.

The testimony so abundantly establishes the loyalty of Mr. Mercer as not to leave, on the mind of any man, a shadow of a doubt.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the resolution fixing Monday next as the day of adjournment of the present session of the General Assembly until January next be and the same is hereby rescinded.

The consideration of the resolution was postponed until half past 10 o'clock to-day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The resolution of Mr. HUSTON in relation to State bonds, offered yesterday, was taken up and adopted.

A Senate bill to amend the "act of February 28th, 1852, to amend the revenue laws," referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

A Senate bill for the benefit of banks of this State: referred to the committee on Banks.

A Senate bill to fix the return day of executions: referred to the Judiciary committee.

A Senate bill to amend the act establishing equity and criminal courts in the fourth judicial district: referred to the committee on Circuit Courts.

A Senate bill to amend chapter 47, section ninth, of the Revised Statutes, entitled "bond and wife." [Requires an oath of allegiance from all persons authorized to solemnize marriage.]

Mr. BELL advocated the passage of the bill at some length.

The question was taken by yeas and nays on dispensing with the second and third readings of the bill, and decided in the negative by yeas 59, nays 15. [It requiring four fifths to dispense.]

A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Was received by Senator GILLIS, announcing the passage of a bill from this House for the benefit of James G. Eden.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10 O'CLOCK.

The "bill to re-enact the State Guard law, with sundry amendments," and the substitute of Mr. HEADY, were taken up.

Mr. HUSTON moved that the Senate bill of the same title be taken up, and considered in lieu of the House bill: carried, and the bill was taken up.

Mr. IRELAND offered an amendment [Allowing two or more counties, or parts of counties, to be combined into one or more regimental districts:] adopted.

Mr. MARTIN offered an amendment exempting commonwealth's attorneys, jailers, and county attorneys from military duty: adopted.

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment exempting from military duty cashiers of the incorporated banks of issue, and of their respective branches: adopted.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE moved to strike out of the exemptions judges of police courts: adopted.

Mr. THOMAS offered an amendment to strike out teachers of colleges, academies

and common schools from the list of exemptions: negative.

Mr. WARD moved to strike out ministers and preachers: negative.

Mr. FINNELL moved to exempt persons who are engaged in the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, gunboats, and the preparation of materials for either the United States or State of Kentucky: adopted.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE moved to exempt from military duty those whose tenets forbid them to carry arms: rejected.

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment to authorize the Governor to provide arms, ammunition, army stores, provisions, &c., &c., and to impress horses, mules, wagons, &c., giving receipts for them; when the militia is called into active service: adopted—yeas, 67; nays, 12.

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment. "That all other laws having reference to the organization are hereby repealed:" adopted.

Mr. HEADY offered an amendment changing the name of the bill from Guard to Legion: negative.

Mr. HUSTON offered a verbal amendment: adopted.

Mr. HUSTON offered an amendment requiring reports from the Adjutant General to the Commander in Chief: adopted.

Mr. HEADY offered a verbal amendment to a State Guard law. [We could not understand it—Rip.] Adopted.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE offered an amendment for the election of Inspector General. Pending its consideration,

Mr. BELL moved that the consideration of this bill be postponed for the present: negative.

Mr. R. J. BROWNE'S amendment was then rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 57.

Mr. HUSTON offered an amendment to re-enact the 15th section of the 2d article of the State Guard law: adopted.

Mr. HEADY offered several verbal amendments to the State Guard law. [We cannot report them intelligently without publishing more of that law than we have room for—Reporter.] adopted.

Mr. HUSTON offered the following amendment, which was adopted, viz:

3.—The commander-in-chief may, in his discretion, without the organization of the militia under this act from any county or counties of the State, and for such length of time as he may deem advisable.

Mr. HEADY moved to amend by allowing pay to militia when on drill: rejected.

The previous question was then ordered—the third reading dispensed with, and the bill passed by yeas, 64; nays, 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Was, on motion of Mr. ALLEN, granted to Mr. RAPIER, his family being ill.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

Was received by Mr. HAWKINS, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage of several House bills (among them the bill to pay the bounty of \$25 each to twelve months volunteers); also the passage of a Senate "bill to create a soldiers' relief fund for Bourbon county," in which they ask the House to concur.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. BACHELLER reported several bills correctly enrolled, and they were signed by the Speaker, and sent to the Senate for the signature of the Speaker of the Senate.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. RICKETTS—To provide means to carry into effect the act to re-enact the State Guard law, &c.: referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

A SENATE BILL.

To create a soldiers' relief fund for Bourbon county, was taken up.

And then the House took a recess until 4 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. WM. BOWLING, of Carter county, the member elected to fill the vacancy in this House caused by the resignation of S. J. England, appeared and produced a certificate of his election, and having taken the oath required by the Constitution, took his seat.

Mr. BACHELLER reported several bills correctly enrolled; they were signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate for the signature of the Speaker of the Senate.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BURNS offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the committee on Federal Relations, and ordered to be printed, viz:

Whereas, The President of the United States has made a formal proposition to the members of Congress from the border slave States for the emancipation of the slaves in those States for compensation—therefore

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That in the opinion of this body such a measure is unwise and impolitic, and will not be accepted by the people of Kentucky.

2. Resolved, That the employment of negroes as soldiers in the armies of the United States is not the way that will engage the greatest amount of either moral or physical force of this whole country in the suppression of the present rebellion. The free-born white men of this country, in military as in social and civil life, will feel themselves disparaged and insulted by such an association, and to impose it upon them will drive more strength and courage from the Federal ranks than can be supplied by any possible levy of negroes.

3. Resolved, That we protest against changing into an anti-slavery war a contest that, so far, has been maintained by the people at great cost of life and treasure for the avowed purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the laws, and the integrity of the Constitution, and the nationality of the United States. If prosecuted with any other view its tendency will be to weaken the bonds of union and not strengthen them, and will plant irreconcilable distrust where confidence is the only sure guarantee of permanent public safety.

4. Resolved, That slaves are regarded as property by the laws of all the States where slavery exists,

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

JANUARY 1, 1890

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in bank	\$25,238 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	62,690 82
Cash loaned on call	30,000 00
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured	70,233 59
Real Estate, unimproved, (cash value)	15,000 00
240 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, market value	250,352 00
2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value	200,225 00
950 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value	107,665 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value	40,300 00
240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value	16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., market value	50,500 00
State Bonds, (Tennessee, Ohio, Missouri), 4 per cent., market value	58,635 00
20 to 30 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value	2,140 00
Real Estate, improved	\$936,709 59
Liabilities	60,920 53

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLIS, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES MOORE, who killed and murdered Columbus Perkins, on the 1st day of March, 1882, in the county of Simpson, has made his escape and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the State of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said James Moore, and his delivery to the Jail of Simpson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of April, A. D. 1882, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
James Moore is 35 years old; 5 feet 10 inches height; weighs 150 pounds; very red complexion; black hair; cross eyes; and rather intelligent and sprightly. (April 30, 1882-3m.)

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that ROBERT E. HARRISON, who killed and murdered William A. White, in the county of Warren, has since made his escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Robert E. Harrison, and his delivery to the Jail of Warren county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of May, A. D. 1882, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
NAT. GAITHER, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Robert E. Harrison is about 5 feet 10 inches high; heavy set; hair, dark sandy; eyes, brown; 25 and 30 years; scar on one cheek; speaks distinctly and slowly; rather round-shouldered, and a stout healthy-looking man. (May 30, 1882-w2w12m.)

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that LOGAN LIGMAN, who is under indictment in the Rockcastle Circuit Court, for the murder of one Higdon, has made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Logan Ligman to the Jail of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 7th day of April, A. D. 1882, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Robert is about twenty years old, blue eyes; very fair skin; about five feet nine inches high; with a scar over his right eye, about two inches long.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., did, on the 1st day of December, 1881, kill and murder one Daniel Brewer, in the county of Henry, has since made his escape, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERTH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., and his delivery to the jail of Henry county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1881, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Roberts is about twenty years old, blue eyes; very fair skin; about five feet nine inches high; with a scar over his right eye, about two inches long.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!!

A NECESSITY IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

JOHNS & CROSLY'S AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE.

THE STRONGEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE CHEAPEST GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE MOST DURABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE ONLY RELIABLE GLUE IN THE WORLD. THE BEST GLUE IN THE WORLD.

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE

Is the only article of the kind ever produced which WILL WITHSTAND WATER.

IT WILL MEND WOOD.

Save your broken Furniture.

IT WILL MEND LEATHER.

Mend your Harness, Straps, Belts, Boots, &c.

IT WILL MEND GLASS.

Save the pieces of that expensive Cut Glass Bottle.

IT WILL MEND IVORY.

Don't throw away that broken Ivory Fan, it is easily repaired.

IT WILL MEND CHINA.

Your broken China Cups and Saucers can be made as good as new.

IT WILL MEND MARBLE.

That place knocked out of your Marble Mantle can be put on as strong as ever.

IT WILL MEND PORCELAIN.

No matter if that broken Pitcher did not cost but a shilling; a shilling saved is a shilling earned.

IT WILL MEND ALABASTER.

That costly Alabaster Vase is broken and you can't match it; mend it; it will never show when put together.

It will mend Bone, Coral, Lava, and in fact everything but Metals.

Any article cemented with AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE will not show where it is mended.

EXTRACTS.

"Every housekeeper should have a supply of Johns & Crosley's American Cement Glue."—N. Y. Times.

"It is so convenient to have in the house."—N. Y. Express.

"It is always ready; this commends it to everybody."—Independent.

"We have tried it, and find it as useful in our house as water."—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

\$10 per year saved in every family by One Bottle of

AMERICAN CEMENT GLUE!

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

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Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

We can give abundant proof of all we claim in favor of our improved Roofing Materials, having applied them to several thousand Roofs in New York City and vicinity.

JOHNS & CROSLY, Sole Manufacturers, Wholesale Warehouse, 78 William Street, NEW YORK.

Full descriptive Circulars and Prices will be furnished on application.

Oct. 16, 1881-ly.

LEON LAMM, Baltimore, Maryland.

SAMUEL LAMM, Parkersburg, Virginia.

LAMM & BRO., HAVE opened a CLOTHING STORE under the "COMMONWEALTH OFFICE," on St. Clair Street, in the City of Frankfort. They will keep on hand at all times a well selected stock of Ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

which they will sell for CASH, at the very lowest prices. They have every facility for selecting their Goods in the very best markets in the United States, besides being themselves large manufacturers.

They have appointed LIPMAN LAMM their Agent, who will conduct their business in this place, and who is acquainted with the wants of the market. [Aug. 19, 1881-3m.]

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we will rigidly enforce the law against all persons who trespass upon the lands of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, by passing through the same, carrying down fence, pilfering our crops and fruit, cutting trees or hunting and fishing on our farms.

R. GILLISPIE, EMILY SCARCE, THOS. S. PAGE. Franklin county, August 13, 1880.

THE GREAT FIRE AT TROY, N. Y.

The Phoenix of Hartford.

[Extracts from letters from S. L. Loomis, Esq., President of the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., to R. H. & H. M. Magill, General Agents, relative to the late serious conflagration at Troy.]

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn., May 12, 1882.

"A big fire at Troy—we are in how much we don't know. May be \$20,000; but whatever it is, it will be paid as fast as advanced, and no crying. Secretary Kellogg was up there this morning. Mr. Wallace (Adjuster) will meet them to-morrow. They will make short work of it. The fire swept off about fifty acres of buildings—and calamity to Troy, but one human forecast could have prevented. It is the first emergency we ever had, and such an one as gives more character to a Company than a hundred \$5,000 fires."

"Our losses may reach \$15,000, or \$20,000, but what ever they are, they will all be paid before Saturday night if they can be adjusted. It is such fires that try the backbone of Companies, and if they can stand up under the heavy load, it will give them great credit."

S. L. LOOMIS, President.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE

Is now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street. N. B.—Largest assortment of all styles. September 19, 1880-w2w12m.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

Corner Main and Fourth Streets, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

\$1.50 PER DAY. T. A. HARROW, Prop'r.

Aug. 16, 1881.

On and after Monday, February 10, 1882, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownboro and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's or Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Louisville at 4 P. M., stopping at all stations when flagged as far as Frankfort, and returning will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., arriving at Louisville at 9 A. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets at 9 A. M.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

Feb. 10, 1882.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

WAS committed to the jail of Anderson county, on the 13th inst., as a runaway slave, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Jo. Oweley, and says that he belongs to the heirs of Samuel Oweley, deceased, of Lincoln county, Ky. Said negro man is about 26 or 27 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; black complexion, with whiskers; slender make, and will weigh about one hundred and sixty pounds. Said negro says that he has been hired by Charles Marshall, of Henry county, Ky. He was arrested in Anderson county, Ky., and the owner of said slave hereby notified to come forward, prove his right to said slave, pay the fees and expenses, and take him away. WILLIAM SUTTON, J. A. C. Lawrenceburg, Sept. 25-ff.

NEW REMEDIES FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, A Benevolent Institution established by special document, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the cure of disease of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

ALL REPORTS on Spermatorrhea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2, S. Ninth St. Philadelphia, Pa. July 26, 1881-w1y.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF New York, On the 1st day of January, A. D. 1882, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, pursuant to the statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of this Company is the HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated in 1853, and located in the City of New York.

CAPITAL.

The Capital of said Company actually paid up to date is \$1,000,000 00

The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1882, 406,187 65

Total amount of capital and surplus, \$1,406,187 65

ASSETS.

Am't of cash in Continental Bk. N. Y., \$124,434 14

Amount of cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 57,188 88

Amount of unimproved Real Estate, No. 1 Wall Street, 50,000 00

7-10 Market value, 75,000 00

Amount of U. S. Treasury Notes, 8,900 00

Amount of U. S. Registered Stock 1861, market value, 8,900 00

Am't out of Missouri State Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 8,900 00

Amount of North Carolina Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 8,900 00

Amount of Tennessee Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 8,900 00

Amount of Ohio Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 4,411 00

Amount of Illinois Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 8,000 00

Amount of Brooklyn City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., market value, 9,050 00

Amount of Bank Stocks, market value, 65,225 00

Amount of Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien of record on Unimproved Real Estate, worth at least \$1,720,000—rate of interest, 7 per cent., 910,219 58

Amount of Loans on Stocks and Bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, at least \$153,653, 126,300 00

Amount of other miscellaneous items, 5,085 16

Amount due for Premiums on Policies issued at office, 1,643 53

Amount bills receivable for Premiums on Inland Navigation risks, &c., 22,711 99

Interest due and accrued but not due, 28,243 85

\$1,521,268 08

LIABILITIES.

February 14, 1882-ff.

Amount of Losses adjusted, and due and unpaid—none.

Amount of Losses incurred and in process of adjustment, \$17,440 28

Amount of Losses reported, on which no action has been taken, 26,595 74

Amount of claims for Losses reported by the Company, 19,534 41

Amount of dividends declared and due and unpaid, 510 00

Amount of dividends either cash or scrip, declared but not yet due—none.

Amount of money borrowed—none.

Amount of all other existing claims against the Company—none.

Total amount of losses, claims and liabilities, \$65,080 43

The greatest amount insured on any one risk is \$30,000, but not as a general rule exceed \$10,000.

The Company has no general rule as to the amount allowed to be insured in any city, town, village, or block, being governed in this matter, in each case, by the general character of buildings, width of streets, facilities for putting out fires, &c.

An attested copy of the Charter or Act of Incorporation accompanied a previous annual statement.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, ss.

Charles J. Martin, President, and John McGee, Secretary, of the Home Insurance Company, being severally and duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself, that the foregoing is a true, full and correct statement of the affairs of the said Corporation, and that they are the above described officers thereof.

(Signed,) CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres't. (Signed,) JOHN MCGEE, Sec'y.

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

HARTFORD CO.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL - \$1,000,000.

ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,900 72.

And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000

Of Losses have been paid by the Home Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

In Ohio \$431,520 83 Michigan \$153,043 81

In Wis'n. 108,955 07 Indiana 146,339 81

In Kent'y. 204,352 00 Illinois 448,327 43

Missouri 354,518 04 Tennessee 27,549 21

Iowa & Minn. 181,399 40 Kan. & Neb. 19,945 77

Penn. & Va. 31,595 82 Ark. & La. 23,945 09

Mississippi and Alabama \$32,412 18

Fire and Inland Navigation.

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Home Insurance Company, possess in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable Insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company, Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

June 20, 1880.

FRANKFORT AGENCY

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1880, the following was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1880, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community.

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of \$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits earned to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 3 per cent. per annum on the premium paid.

Besides these investments in stock, &c., the law of New York requires as additional security, that \$100,000 shall be deposited with the State Comptroller, to meet any lawful demands which the Company may fall to pay.

We invite attention to the nature, objects, and advantages of Life Insurance, as set forth by this Institution.

It will be seen by the above statement that this Company is in a flourishing condition. Those desiring information in regard to